

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

MONDAYMAY 13, 1861.

Daily Session Yeoman.

TERMS.—Fifty cents per month. Should any person pay for longer time than the session continues, the time will be made good with the Tri-Weekly Yeoman.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year.

Single copies of this paper can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per copy, or THREE DOLLARS per hundred.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

The Invidious War upon Gov. Magoffin.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal attempts to impeach the Governor's conduct in the following language:

"With all this, I should still feel confident, if I had not found that good personal friends of Gov. Magoffin are losing all confidence in him. There are complaints, well-founded, that companies of the State Guard, organized when the Militia bill was first passed, cannot obtain the requisite arms, while companies formed to-day under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists obtain them on the first requisition. I find, too, that there is a determined stand to be taken against furnishing the Home Guard with the means of defense, and one apology for such conduct is, that it will produce a conflict between them and the State Guard, and inaugurate civil war. How can that be if the latter are loyal?"

And again.

"The whole policy of the Governor, and the whole tone of his message entirely ignore peace, but look to precipitation. This is now so deeply impressed upon the public mind that it is freely asserted that no loyal citizens, or companies of citizens, can obtain arms from him in future, and that if the State should bankrupt herself for the next century to meet the present exigencies, and provide arms, no requisition will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies. This is lamentably true."

Now here are four substantial accusations against the Governor, neither of which will stand the test of scrutiny, viz: 1. That he refuses to furnish arms to the companies first raised under the State Guard organization but promptly furnishes arms to companies lately formed under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists; 2. That there is a determined stand against furnishing the Home Guards; 3. That the whole policy of the Governor and the whole tone of his message ignore peace and look to precipitation; and 4. That no requisition for arms will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies.

To all which we reply:

That the Governor has never refused to furnish arms, on legal requisition thereto, to any company organized, early or late, under the law. He has never made any distinction between any companies, first or last, or at any time formed, organized under the law. His whole conduct has been strictly obedient to law. He has never issued any arms, upon any requisition, except upon the prior approval of the Inspector General, whose approval is required by law; and he has never refused to issue arms recommended by the Inspector General. The intimation that he has issued arms to companies lately formed because they were formed under the auspices of secessionists, is a calumnious insinuation, utterly unfounded. Neither the Governor nor Inspector General has ever inquired as to the politics of any company applying for arms.

Gen. DONIPHAN'S SPEECH.—Gen. Doniphian made a speech in Liberty on last Tuesday, we are informed by several gentlemen who were present. In this speech Gen. Doniphian said in substance that the secession of this State from the United States Government was inevitable, and was coming on by degrees.

He thought that the State, before passing an ordinance of secession, should be well prepared to defend her borders and herself. He recommended the prompt arming of the State, so that she would be able to maintain her position outside of the Union.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—We understand that, by the order of the Inspector General, the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, Col. Roger W. Hanson commanding, will be thrown into camp on or about the 20th. This is a most commendable step. This is one of the most complete regiments in the State, is constituted of fine material, and well armed. The discipline of camp life is now all that is needed to make it one of the best efficient bodies in the service.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—We see by the dispatches, that our Kentucky boys, under Col. Duncan, are occupying Maryland Heights, opposite Harpe's Ferry. From a note from Adjutant Syrnes, we learn that all the men were in good health. They were received with distinguished honor by the Virginians, who welcome them as worthy sons of the old mother.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

POPULAR DELUSION.—The Lincoln Government and the Northern people have stultified themselves within the last two months on every subject upon which they have acted and about which they have spoken. Lincoln's policy is distinguished from the lowest and most contemptible baseness only by the skill it shows in the practice of lying, and in the arts of the base sort of deception. His state papers, particularly his proclamations, are basely baseless as on the gravity and dignity of respectable government. And the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to assist the marshals in the execution of their duties in "Dixie's Land," and to see that ten millions of people and seven great States break up their "combinations" disperse, and go quietly to their homes, as they are commanded to do by Daddy Abraham, offered a glorious chance to Bonaparte, Furioso officers and sons *coute de* soldiers of Northern cities to enjoy a trip, and have a good time generally for three months, at the expense of Uncle Sam. Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Yeoman.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating that he has seized the famous steam-gun, built by Winans of Baltimore, who attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians.

Secretary Cameron sends the compliment of the Government to Gen. Butler, and commands him to seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels.

Orders will be issued to arrest Winans who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily.

He is the same man who gave \$500,000 to aid the secessionists in their work of treason.

Orders from the War Department for the rigorous treatment of all traitors, have been transmitted to every officer in commission.

Messengers have been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night. Messengers have been dispatched to-day to Cairo, and other points, ordering the concentration of a large body of Western troops at that point.

The President is receiving daily hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland. A brigade from each of the three States will soon be in the field. There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting at Wheeling on Monday next. We have no assurances here that they will memorialize the Government for protection from the rebels, and put 5,000 men in the field for the Union. The Government is in constant receipt of offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceded States. None of them will be accepted.

The Government does not propose to follow the piratical example of Jeff Davis. Secretary Cameron has received already proffers of 30,000 men—20,000 more than called for.

There is a great rush of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war. Government scouts discovered, this morning about 4 o'clock, a body of about 600 men, leaving Alexandria in the direction of Culpeper. They had several wagons loaded under guard, supposed to contain provisions for the State troops at Culpeper.

Advices from Frederick state that four or five companies; numbering about 300 secessionists passed through that place last night, and took supper there, en route for Virginia, from Baltimore. They were a squall set.

1,800 Ohio troops encamped at Lancaster, Pa., are on their way here, and other regiments from Pennsylvania are also moving towards the Federal Capital. Col. Baker's California regiment has been accepted.

There is to be a concentration of troops at Fort Pownall, on the James river, and at City Point, on York river.

Major Anderson left for the North this morning.

The President has issued a proclamation, setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful means should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties.

The President directs the commanders of the public forces on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any civil authority upon the Islands of Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Transportation vessels passing up and down the Potomac are armed with heavy guns, shotted and primed, instructed to fire at the first sign of hostile demonstrations.

The war steamer Navasota came up the river last night. She reports no letters as yet received in the right bank. Alexandria is reported to be occupied by 1,000 rebels.

Special to the N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Cabinet has decided to sustain the Union men in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with a prompt and efficient force.

It appears that the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 7th, appropriated \$500,000 for arming the State.

Passengers from Montgomery state that Jeff Davis's reception at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

A battalion of Louisiana troops left Richmond on the 8th, on special service.

Several prominent New Yorkers at Washington have raised \$150,000 to purchase arms for the Western Virginia Unionists, and more money yet to come.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.

Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of the firing on the crowd of spectators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, bricks, and other missiles were hurled at the volunteers, smashing muskets, breaking limbs, and otherwise wounding them; while others assert the contrary. An eyewitness who stood a few feet behind the troops that fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown, and no pistols fired by the crowd.

The only provocation given was abusive epithet launched at the Germans in the ranks. It is known, however, that after the firing commenced, shots were fired by parties in the crowd, wounding several soldiers. It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. Lyon, when the truth will be known. Several of the troops are already under arrest. It is difficult to learn the names of the killed, in consequence of their speedy removal by friends; but a full list will be obtained to-day.

The troops engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson were the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of United States volunteers, under Col. Blair, Boerstein, Sigel, and Shumway, and the 3d and 4th regiments U. S. Reserve corps, formerly the Home Guard, under Col. McNeal and Brown. Capt. Lyon was seriously, but not dangerously, kicked by a horse in the camp grounds. The United States troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all its equipage, tents, provisions, &c.

The Pacific and North Missouri railroad depots are occupied by volunteers.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point Comfort, we learn that that post is now fully prepared to resist any attack. The Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello, and the Yankee, are off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade. The steamer Yankee pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York river, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return. A number of Government steamers are concentrating upon the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama regiment of 1,100 men, and 80 cadets of the same State, had just arrived and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk. The Virginians now have five batteries in Norfolk harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Col. Anderson and Mrs. Lincoln and suite, arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received in Independence Hall this afternoon. He will be escorted there by the military.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city, by breaking open the main conduit, near Newton Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the main work being too strong.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the people of Tennessee are to vote on the question of secession in July. The struggle promises to be close and desperate, and may end in bloodshed between the traitors and loyal men. Col. Campbell will be the Union candidate for Governor, and will take the field against the secessionists.

Daniel S. Dickinson.

Daniel S. Dickinson has come out in a card, trying to explain away his diabolical declaration that he "would, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth." On reflection, he has become ashamed of this atrocious language, so utterly incompatible with his recent profession of devotion to Southern rights, and seeks to soften its harshness, but fails to change its meaning. He now says: "I said I was for supporting the Constitution in its true spirit, and for preserving the Union; for upholding the Government in the rightful exercise of all lawful authority, regardless of consequences, and at any cost."

Exactly so! He would crush and subjugate the South, regardless of consequences, and at the cost of the annihilation of the Southern people. We now understand Mr. Dickinson. So long as the South ministered to his personal vanity and ambition, and the aggrandizement and power of his section, he was very dear friend; but the moment she ceases to be tributary to him and his, he declares himself her most ruthless and vindictive enemy, ready to visit upon her the horrors of a merciless war, "regardless of consequences."

Hereafter, the name of this political *renegade* will be as infamous in the South, as it has been heretofore, honorable and honored.

Memphis Avalanche.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 16 w&t-wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 23 w&t-wt MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

A. COMERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assort-

ment of

Watches, Clocks, and Jew-

elry.

Call and see them, and you

will find Prices to suit the

times.

Feb 17 w&t-wt

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our TERMS AS LIBERAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmer's Bank.

ian 23 tf

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm or W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE.

Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, Heimstreet's *Inimitable* Hair Restorative. Everybody who uses it recommends it.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Apr 16 w&t-wm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department, 1st Session of the House of Representatives:

Three different series of resolutions, adopted by your honorable body, asking information touching subjects of public interest, are before me. Several of these resolutions cover the same point of inquiry, and they are all so nearly connected in purpose and character as to enable me, without impropriety, to embody in one reply all the information I have to communicate.

There has been no official correspondence between myself or any authorized agent, and the President of the Confederate States, or any officer, agent, or commissioner of said President or government.

No requisition has been made upon Kentucky for troops by any officer of the Confederate States.

In this connection I deem it proper to mention, that on or about the 22d ult., I received a telegraphic note, dated Montgomery, Alabama, and signed L. P. Walker, Secretary of War. In that note Mr. Walker expressed the belief, based upon my previous response to the requisition of the United States Government, that our people were prepared to unite in repelling the common enemy of the South, recited the fact that Virginia had our aid, and requested me to send one regiment to rendezvous at Harper's Ferry, without delay. I promptly, and in the fewest words, declined to comply with the request. Manifestly I could have made no other reply. As the Governor of the State, I had no authority in the premises, and I did not for a moment regard the request of Mr. Walker as an official communication, so far as my Executive functions were involved. The notes were interchanged during my visit to Louisville, were not held to be of an official character, and no copies were preserved. The original note of Mr. Walker was retained, and is herewith transmitted for your inspection.

Upon the recent commencement of hostilities between the United States Government and the Confederate States, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as you well aware, was almost entirely defenseless. The vigorous measures instituted by the President of the United States for the overthrow of the Confederate States, and the rebellion of the people of the seceded States to submissive allegiance to his administration, at once aroused the wildest excitement in the non-slaveholding States; and created the most imminent danger of lawless invasion of our soil by the people of the contiguous States on the North. Not only was civil war inaugurated, but for a time it seemed that the populace of the Northern States would not await the authorized direction and organization of their hostilities. In the midst of this mighty convulsion Kentucky stood unarmed and defenseless, her soil unprotected from hostile invasion, and her citizens exposed to any assault which the mad fanaticism of the hour might suggest. From every section of the State came up to me the most urgent appeals for arms. My table was covered with earnest petitions of loyal citizens, asking from their State the means of self-protection. No time was to be lost. Every day of delay increased the difficulties of procuring arms and munitions. It was manifest none could be procured from the North. As I then assumed to you in my recent message, I did then assume the responsibility of dispatching agents to the points I thought most available with instructions to make known the posture of our State, and the defenseless condition of its people, and, if possible, purchase arms.

I authorized and employed Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of the city of Louisville, to proceed to the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, and instructed him, first, to explain to the Governors of those States the position of Kentucky as being an attitude of strict self-defense, to make known our defenseless situation, and then to contract for the most effective arms and munitions upon the best terms he could arrange. That I may be clearly understood, I mention here that about the same time, in pursuance to the line of policy I had adopted for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of any collision along our Northern border, I accredited Gen. S. B. Buckner, an agent to proceed to Indianapolis and Jefferson City, with instructions to explain to the Governors of those States the position of Kentucky. His instructions in regard to the position held by Kentucky were identical with those given to Dr. Blackburn. The attitude of Kentucky was represented alike to all the State authorities with whom I was in any mode in communication. Gen. Buckner was prevented from visiting Indianapolis by an unforeseen call to Cairo, Ills., the nature of which will be fully understood from the correspondence herewith transmitted.

I constituted Messrs. Hewitt, Norton & Co., of New Orleans, the agents of the State, instructed to inspect, receive, pay for, and forward to this State such arms and munitions as were contracted for by Dr. Blackburn. At a later date, I constituted Norton, Norton & Co., the sole agents of the State in the premises.

I constituted Mr. A. O. Brannin and Mr. B. J. Adams, of the city of Louisville, the agents of the State, to transmit to Hewitt, Norton & Co., the funds so used by them, as same might be needed, and transferred to their credit the amount advanced to me by the three banks mentioned in my recent message.

Upon application made to me by certain members of the Louisville city council, I handed to the gentlemen selected that body to go to Virginia and purchase arms, machinery, &c., for the city of Louisville, a letter of introduction addressed to Gov. Letcher of that State. I verbally requested those gentlemen, when they had procured the requisite arms and machinery for the city of Louisville, to contract for similar supplies for the State of Kentucky, and report to me the result.

At the request of Mr. Henry R. Orr, a citizen of Bourbon county, who was proceeding to the southern States as the agent of citizens of that county, to procure arms, I gave him letters of introduction to the Governors of several of those States. I also verbally requested him to report to me at what point and on what terms arms could be purchased for the State.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, as the agent of the State, succeeded in purchasing the following arms and munitions:

1053 muskets, short-barrelled, \$2.....	\$2,424.00
325 muskets, percussion, \$17.....	5,644.00
1000 short-barrelled musket and rifle caps, \$1.75	1,395.00
22,000 English water-proof caps, \$3.25	72,000.00
4 boxes water-proof caps, \$1.50	6.00
Drayage.....	21.50
Total	\$15,524.63

These goods were purchased of the European and Southern Direct Trading Company, were shipped to Thos. H. Hunt & Co., Louisville, on the 2d inst., as evidenced by the bill of lading now in my office. I have not yet been advised of their arrival, and have made no disposition of them.

No other expenditure of the funds supplied by the banks have yet been reliably communicated to me, except a few guns bought by Mr. Brannin and the balance is in the hands of the agents of the State at Louisville or New Orleans.

We have not yet been advised by the Federal Government of the quota of arms this year assigned to Kentucky. The account between the State of Kentucky and the War Department of Washington, involving the communi-

gins in the arsenal, has not been closed. I presume nothing will be due this State when it is settled.

At my direction, Gen. S. B. Buckner closed a contract with an Eastern firm for the delivery of 13,000 guns, of the best character, in this State, and advised that it will be impossible for the contracting parties to comply with their obligation.

I have referred your resolution inquiring for the amount of arms heretofore received from the Federal Government, the number now on hand, and how distributed, to the Quartermaster General, whose report, when received, will be transmitted to you. Much of the information asked for may be found in the reports of the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General, heretofore transmitted.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Has the General Government the Constitutional Right to Coerce?

It is a great mistake to suppose the framers of the Constitution never had in contemplation, and therefore failed to provide, for the contingency which now exists in our national affairs. The following extracts will not show the contrary, but will clearly demonstrate that Lincoln has no Constitutional right to make war upon the Southern States.

Mr. Randolph, in the Federal Convention which formed the Constitution, introduced resolutions in which we find the following clause:

"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the article thereof."

When this clause came up for discussion, Mr. Madison, author of a large portion of the "Federalist," and subsequently President of the United States, observed—

"That the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed."

This motion was agreed to *nom. con.* (Elliot's Debates, vol. 5, page 149). The subject came up subsequently, and after debate, in which Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, declared: "That he was against letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State without its own consent."

The clause was rejected, notwithstanding the protest of Governor Morris, of New York, that "we first form a strong man to protect us, and at the same time wish to tie his hands behind him." (Vol. 5, page 438.)

When the Constitution was submitted to the State for ratification, Alexander Hamilton, in the New York Convention, remarked: "It has been observed, to coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war?" What a picture does this idea present to our view. A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this State collecting auxiliaries and forming, perhaps, a majority against the Federal head. Here is a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should be sufficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government. But can we believe that one State will ever suffer itself to be used as an instrument of coercion? The thing is a dream; it is impossible.

Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, who was a prominent member of the Federal Convention, while explaining the proposed Constitution, to the Convention of that State which subsequently ratified it, said:

"Hence we see how necessary for the Union is a coercive force. The only question is, shall it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms? There is no other possible alternative. Where will those who oppose a coercion of law come out? Where will they end? A necessary consequence of their principles is a war of the States one against the other. I am for coercion by law, that coercion which acts only upon delinquent individuals. This Constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies, States, in their political capacity. No coercion is applicable to such bodies but that of an armed force. If we should attempt to execute the laws of the Union by sending an armed force against a delinquent State, it would involve the good and bad, the innocent and guilty, in the same calamity. (Elliot's Debates, vol. 2, page 197.)

The same sentiments substantially were uttered by Messrs. Daves and Rufus King, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McKeon, of Pennsylvania, in the debates on the Constitution; and as late as 1820, during the Missouri Compromise agitation, Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Rush, in furtherance of the idea which he embodied in the Declaration of Independence, says:

"We exist, and are quoted as standing proof that a Government so modeled as to rest continually on the will of the whole society, is a practical Government." (Randall's life of Jefferson, vol. 3, page 458.)

Upon application made to me by certain members of the Louisville city council, I handed to the gentlemen selected that body to go to Virginia and purchase arms, machinery, &c., for the city of Louisville, a letter of introduction addressed to Gov. Letcher of that State. I verbally requested those gentlemen, when they had procured the requisite arms and machinery for the city of Louisville, to contract for similar supplies for the State of Kentucky, and report to me the result.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Reporter.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. D. MCANNETT, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. BRUNER, JENKINS, ALEXANDER, and DELAVEN, which were appropriately referred.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. RUST offered the following resolution which was rejected.

Resolved, That the Public Printer be required to print, forthwith, for the use of the General Assembly 150 copies of the Adjutant General's Report, embracing the Inspector General and Quarter Master General's report, made to the Legislature through the Governor, or at the called session which convened January 17, 1861.

UNFINISHED ORDER.

A bill to legalize the suspension of specie payments to parties holding notes on the banks of Kentucky.

The question being upon the adoption of Mr. FISK's amendment offered yesterday, the Senate adopted his proposition as an amendment to the bill. Which amendment reads as follows:

"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the article thereof."

When this clause came up for discussion, Mr. ANDREWS moved that the bill be printed, and made a special order for Monday next at 10 o'clock A.M., upon the adoption of which motion the yeas and nays were called resulting as follows:

"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the article thereof."

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"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duty under the article thereof."

Mr. LANFORD said that in order to make the militia of Kentucky effective, it must act as a unit. It was proposed to organize the Home Guard as a distinct body from the State Guard. It was not to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, but to act as a *posse comitatus* to quell mobs, &c. The State Guard are now authorized to act as a *posse comitatus*, and to create another body for the same purpose resulting in a conflict of the two. He was opposed to arming the Home Guard at the public expense.

He favored the calling out the militia for drill, a few thousand properly disciplined would form a nucleus around which Kentuckians could rally with confidence and safety, if the State was ever invaded.

Mr. RUST said he had come here to do his duty; yet with every throbbing of his heart beating in sympathy for the South, if it were possible for Kentucky to remain neutral, he would favor that position heartily.

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It was not to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, but to act as a *posse comitatus* to quell mobs, &c. The State Guard are now authorized to act as a *posse comitatus*, and to create another body for the same purpose resulting in a conflict of the two. He was opposed to arming the Home Guard at the public expense.

He favored the calling out the militia for drill, a few thousand properly disciplined would form a nucleus around which Kentuckians could rally with confidence and safety, if the State was ever invaded.

Mr. RODMAN thought that Kentucky could and ought to assume an armed neutrality. He was opposed to joining the Southern States, and breaking up the Union. He sympathized with the South, but he did not desire to lose his head, on account of that sympathy. He thought the position that Kentucky takes is a case of life and death. He spoke at some length to Kentucky remaining neutral.

Mr. ELLIOTT said he could not see how Kentucky could assume an armed neutrality, though he believed it could be done. He feared that the armed neutrality of Kentucky would amount to no more than to permit Lincoln to march his armies into the State, but to fight off the troops of the Southern Confederacy, if they should cross into it.

Mr. RODMAN moved that the bill be passed.

The yeas and nays were several times called upon various amendatory propositions.

The Committee on Enrollments, through their chairman, Mr. GILLIS, made a report.

CONSIDERATION OF COURT BILL RESUMED.

The discussion of this subject was again resumed.

A. M., upon the adoption of which motion the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. FISK said he would call the yeas and nays upon this proposition. The clerk proceeded to call the roll, resulting as follows—yeas 16, nays 18.

So the motion was not adopted.

Mr. DENNY then moved the Senate adjourn.

The yeas and nays were demanded, called, and announced, resulting in a refusal of the Senate to adjourn.

The question then recurring upon the proposition to order the bill as amended to a third reading.

After various motions (Mr. ALEXANDER) in the chair,

The SPEAKER (Mr. Porter) resumed the chair, when

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the bill be printed and referred to Messrs. Cissell, Rhine, and Whitaker, with instructions to report the result of their deliberations to the Senate at 10 o'clock A.M., Monday morning next.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. D. ROBERTSON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

HILLS.

Mr. McELROY—A bill for the benefit of George Higginson, late constable of Union county, judiciary.

MR. INO. W. WHITIE—A bill for the benefit of Thomas Johnson. Passed.

MR. WORLD—A bill to change the line between the 1st and

